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attention to him was a series of three articles entitled "Caractère désertique de l'Australie intérieure," which was published in *Annales de Géographie* for 1898. He organized the Geographical Institute in the Faculty of Letters.

WILLIAM BUCK DWIGHT.—Died at Cottage City, Mass., on Aug. 29, aged 73 years. He was Professor of Geology at Vassar College for nearly thirty years, and carried on extensive field work in geology, chiefly in Dutchess Co., N. Y. He was one of the original Fellows of the Geological Society of America.

NEW MAPS.

AFRICA.

EGYPT.—Topographical Map of Giza Province. Scale, 1:10,000, or 0.1 statute mile to an inch. Issued in 1905—sheets N.E. 1-3, 1-4, 2-4, 3-3, 3-5, 4-3; S.E. 1-4. Issued in 1906—sheets N.E. 2-2, 2-3, 3-1, 3-2, 3-4, 4-1, 4-2, 4-4, 4-5, 5-1, 5-2; sheets N.W. 5-1, 6-2, 7-2, 7-3, 8-3, 8-4; sheet S.E. 1-3. Survey Department Egypt, Cairo, 1905-6.

Revised sheets of the survey of this Province which was made originally on this scale in 1898-1900.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Geological Map of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope (sheet 1). Scale, 1:300,000, or 4.7 statute miles to an inch. The Geological Commission, Cape Town, 1906.

The Geological Commission was appointed in 1895 by the Cape Government for the purpose of organizing a geological survey of the Colony. The Survey began work in 1896, and, though its work is still far from being complete, sufficient information has been collected to decide many disputed points concerning the fundamental structure of the country. Large areas in the colony, including the whole of the country north of the Orange River and immense tracts in the northwestern, midland, and eastern districts, have not yet been surveyed. The work has been completed in the southwestern part of the colony, and the present sheet is the result of the surveys in the Cape Town Region. Ten tints are used to show the rock formations. The superficial deposits are in white.

CANARY ISLANDS.—(1) Skizze einer Höhenschichtenkarte des südlichen Teiles von Palma. (2) Kartenskizze von Lanzarote. Scale, 1:150,000, or 2.38 statute miles to an inch. By Karl Sapper. *Petermanns Mitteilungen*, Vol. 52, No. 7, Gotha, 1906.

These finely-produced maps are the result of Professor Sapper's geographical work on two islands of the Canary group during little more than a month in 1905. The maps are based upon earlier surveys, upon which Professor Sapper has applied contours showing his own determination of heights above sea-level. The contour intervals are distinguished by different tints. The sheet also contains a sketch map of the Montaña de Fuego on a scale of 0.7 statute mile to an inch, with contour interval of 20 meters. These maps, with the accompanying letterpress, are an example of the good geographical work which a trained geographer may accomplish in a summer vacation.

AMERICA.

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPS.

UNITED STATES.—Geologic Atlas of the United States. Washington, D. C., 1906. No. 139, Snoqualmie Folio, Washington. Scale, 1:125,000, or 1.9 statute mile to an inch.

The quadrangle is situated nearly in the centre of the State in the heart of the Cascade Range. The most valuable mineral resource is coal.

UNITED STATES.—Map of Yampa Coal Field, Routt County, Col. Scale, 4 statute miles to an inch. Bulletin No. 285, 1906.

A preliminary map of the upper valley of the Yampa River, an area of about 1,200 square miles, nearly all of which is occupied by the Yampa coal field, the most important of the coal resources in northwestern Colorado as far as is yet known. The map shows the locations of mines and prospects.

UNITED STATES.—Preliminary Geologic Map of the State of Mississippi. Scale of miles, about 40 miles to an inch. By E. C. Eckel and A. F. Crider. Bulletin 283, 1906.

Illustrates Mr. Crider's paper on Geology and Mineral Resources of Mississippi. It shows that the general geological structure of Mississippi is quite simple. The oldest rocks, of Devonian and Carboniferous age, outcropping in the northeast part of the State, and the newer rocks outcropping south and west of this older mass occupy successive roughly parallel bands, dipping slightly to the southwest, so that a journey through the State, either to the south or to the west, reveals one newer series after another until the very recent alluvial deposits which fringe the Gulf and the Mississippi River are reached.

UNITED STATES.—Preliminary Geologic Map of Northern Louisiana and Southern Arkansas. Scale, 1:1,000,000, or 15.78 statute miles to an inch. Compiled and partly revised by A. C. Veatch, 1902-3. Professional Paper No. 46, 1906.

Shows the Gulf Coastal Plain, an area of low and rounded relief, extending in this region from 3 to 600 feet above sea-level. Contours show the topographic relief. Four geological sections, extended through the area, exhibit the relations of the formations beneath the surface.

U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE CHARTS.

Pilot Charts of the North Atlantic Ocean.—September and October, 1906.

The reverse of the September chart reprints the paper by James Page on "West India Hurricanes."

Pilot Charts of the North Pacific Ocean.—October and November, 1906.

On the reverse of the October chart is a description of typhoons in East Asiatic waters.

UNITED STATES.—Post Route Maps. Showing post offices, with the intermediate distances on mail routes in operation on the first of June, 1906. Published by order of Postmaster-General George B. Cortelyou under the direction of A. von Haake, topographer Post Office Department, with insets of most important cities showing postal connections. Scales: 1.5 miles=1 inch, Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama; 4 miles=1 inch, New Jersey; 5 miles=1 inch, Porto Rico, Maryland, and Delaware, Pennsylvania (two sheets), New York (4 sheets); 7 miles=1 inch, Kentucky and Tennessee (2 sheets), Ohio, Indiana, Virginia, and West Virginia (2 sheets); 8 miles=1 inch, Hawaii, Samoan Islands, and Guam, Georgia, North

Carolina and South Carolina (2 sheets), Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Mississippi; 9 miles=1 inch, Colorado, Michigan and Wisconsin (2 sheets); 9.3 miles=1 inch, Louisiana, Missouri; 10 miles=1 inch, Minnesota, Florida, South Dakota, North Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, Oregon, Washington, Utah, Arkansas, California and Nevada (4 sheets); 11.5 miles=1 inch, Texas (2 sheets), Arizona, New Mexico; 12.5 miles=1 inch, Philippine Islands (2 sheets); 14 miles=1 inch, Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming (2 sheets); 40 miles=1 inch, Alaska. With list of counties in each State and Territory showing the relative position of each county. Washington, D. C., 1906.

A revision of the post-route maps of this country is always worthy of notice. Aside from the value of these maps, as showing the extent of our post-office and postal-route systems, they serve other important purposes. The comparatively large scales on which the maps are made and the absence of detail that might interfere with the clear expression of the trunk and subsidiary lines of railway make the sheets the most convenient source of map reference as to the entire railway system of the country. The relative importance of the towns and hamlets is also indicated, not only by the symbols for post offices, villages and county seats, but also by the printing of the post routes in such a way as to show whether the towns receive mail daily or only once, twice, or three times a week. Mapmakers may find the sheets useful as a basis from which to trace railways on their small-scale maps and to insure the placing of towns on the right side of streams. They have often been placed on the wrong side by commercial map houses, especially when the draughtsmen have used as the basis of their work small-scale maps with blurred or inaccurate information. Insets of the larger cities show the position of Post Office sub-stations.

It is unfortunate that on these numerous sheets the natural scale should not be given. On too many of our Government maps the student who needs to make careful measurements of distances, expressed in miles to the inch, is required to ascertain this detail for himself. It is believed that all the leading Governments, excepting the United States, now give the natural scale on practically all their official maps.

UNITED STATES.—Archeological Map of the Jemez Plateau, New Mexico. Scale, 7 statute miles to an inch. Bulletin 32, Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C., 1906.

The archæological features of the map are the result of investigations by the Bureau of American Ethnology, and are to be revised and extended as soon as the necessary data are obtained.

The map accompanies a report by Mr. Edgar L. Hewett on the antiquities of this plateau. The scale of miles is correct; but the natural scale, given as 1:125,000, is not correct.

UNITED STATES.—Geological Survey of New Jersey. Scale, 1:63,360, or 1 statute mile to an inch. Revised edition of the original survey of 1880 and 1883. Sheet No. 21. Contour interval, 10 feet. Henry B. Kümmel, State Geologist; C. C. Vermeule, Topographer. Trenton, 1906.

The revision of this map, now in progress, was noticed in the Bulletin for 1905, p. 499.

CHILE.—Tierra del Fuego. Bahia Allen Gardiner. Scale, 1:25,000, or 0.39 statute mile to an inch. Chart 135, Hydrographic Office, Valparaiso, 1906.

Soundings and heights are in meters.

CHILE.—Puertos de las Islas Guaitecas. Scale, 1:20,000, or 0.31 statute mile

to an inch. Puerto Low; Melinca; Puerto Rhone and Puerto Barrientos. Chart 116, Hydrographic Office, Valparaiso, 1906.

The Guaitecas Islands lie to the south of Chiloe Island.

ASIA.

ASIATIC TURKEY.—Map of Eastern Turkey in Asia. Scale, 1:2,000,000, or 31.56 statute miles to an inch. Compiled by Lieut.-Col. F. R. Maunsell, R. A. *The Geog. Jour.*, London, August, 1906.

This map is largely derived from the material collected by Lieut.-Col. Maunsell during his travels in Turkey-in-Asia. In the accompanying notes he indicates the fixed positions, surveys, and other work of earlier travellers, which he utilized in preparing his map, and describes the means by which he made his own surveys. His work is a contribution to the mapping of eastern Asia Minor, and one of the honours of the Royal Geographical Society was recently awarded to him in recognition of this geographical service.

COCHIN CHINA.—Plan der Stadt Saigon. Scale, 800 meters to an inch. Deutsche Rundschau für Geog. und Stat., Vol. 28, No. 12, A. Hartleben, Vienna, 1906.

A well-produced plan of the capital of Cochin China, accompanying a descriptive article. The street plan and public buildings are in red, rivers in blue, and names in black. All important buildings are numbered with reference to a list giving their names.

JAPAN.—Topographical Survey of Japan. Scale, 1,200,000, or 3.1 statute miles to an inch. Sheets Sadowara, Kumamoto, Kochi, Yamaguchi, Wakayama, Osaka, Nagoya, Tokio, Sakata, and Honjo. Imperial Geological Survey, Tokio, 1891-1905.

The contour interval is 40 meters. Symbols are used to indicate many features, as craters, hot, cold, and mineral springs, varieties of mineral resources, physical and cultural features, etc. The contour lines would be more conveniently useful if the elevations indicated by every tenth contour reaching the margins were given.

PERSIA.—Afghanistan—Seistan. From surveys made during the Seistan Boundary Arbitration Commission under the command of Col. Sir Henry McMahon, 1903-5. Scale, 1:1,000,000, or 15.78 statute miles to an inch. *Geog. Jour.*, September, London, 1906.

Col. Sir Henry McMahon has a paper in this number of the *Geographical Journal* on "Recent Survey and Exploration in Seistan," which this map illustrates. Mr. Tate, the survey officer, and his staff made complete new surveys of the whole country, and all the unsurveyed blanks in Seistan and bordering regions were filled up. About 38,000 square miles were thus surveyed. The map, therefore, contains much new cartographical material. The present Seistan has an area of about 7,006 square miles, of which 2,847 square miles are in Persian and 4,159 square miles in Afghan territory. The map shows that Seistan is a large basin without any outlet to the sea, receiving all the drainage of a vast tract of country, over 125,000 square miles in area, girt on all sides by high mountain ranges.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANICA.

AUSTRALIA.—The Geographical Divisions of Australia. Scale, 1:30,000,000, or 473 statute miles to an inch. *The Geog. Jour.*, London, August, 1906.

A black-and white map illustrating a paper by Dr. J. W. Gregory on the economic geography and development of Australia. Three divisions are shown: (1) The East Australian Highlands, ranging from Cape York Peninsula southward to Victoria

and flanked to the east by the narrow, interrupted coastal plains of Queensland and New South Wales ; (2) The Great Plains to the west of the East Australian Highlands, which include the basins of the Flinders and Leichhardt rivers, Lake Eyre, and the Murray and Darling rivers; and (3) The Western Plateau, which is the vast block of Archæan rocks that forms the western half of Australia.

BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO.—Der Nordwestliche Teil Von Neu-Mecklenburg. Von M. Moisel. *Mitt. v. Forsch. u. Gelehrt. aus den Deutschen Schutzgebieten.* Vol. 19, No. 3, Berlin, 1906.

One of the large-scale maps of little-known regions embraced in the German colonies that have been appearing for years in this publication. The maps are based upon hitherto unpublished surveys by Peter Behrendt (1904) and Capt. Lübbert (1905), Commander of the German naval vessel Moewe. Many details are given which no earlier explorers have depicted.

EUROPE.

THE ALPS.—Carte-Relief du Tirol, de la Bavière Méridionale et du Salzbourg pour Touristes, avec les Pays Limitrophes. Scale, 1:500,000, or 7.8 statute miles to an inch. Kümmerly & Frey, Bern. (Price, paper, 3.50 fr. linen, fr. 4.)

A relief map for tourists showing the topographic forms by skilful use of purple and yellow, and containing the information that may be adequately expressed in this form.

FINLAND.—Die Wichtigsten Seefischereien Finnlands. Taf. XIII-XVI, Publications de Circonference (Conseil Permanent International pour l'Exploration de la Mer), Copenhagen, 1906.

Four maps showing the distribution along the Finnish coast of the herring, sprat, smelt, turbot, pike, haddock, salmon, flounder and murena fisheries. Red points show where each variety of fish is caught, and the density of the points marks the intensity of the fisheries at the places indicated.

FRANCE.—Carte Géologique de la France. Par Marcellin Boule. In *Conférences de Géologie*, Masson & Co., Paris, 1904.

A small map in colours, excellent for general reference, but especially intended for students of Prof. Boule's elementary text-book which it illustrates, the text being adapted for preparing students to read intelligently this excellent geological map of their own country.

RUSSIA.—Die Eisenbahnen Russlands. Scale, 1:6,336,000, or 100 statute miles to an inch. By Dr. Carl Peucker. Artaria & Co., Vienna, 1906. (Price, K. 1.80, M. 1.50.)

An excellent map showing the railways of Russia in red. The latest extensions are given, as that from St. Petersburg through Viatka to the Trans-Siberian railway, shortening the distance between St. Petersburg and Vladivostok; also the new line from Vologda to Archangelsk. An index makes it easy to find any of the railways.

SAXONY.—Königreich Sachsen. Scale, 1:300,000, or 4.73 statute miles to an inch. In the series of Woerl's Reisehandbücher: "Das Königreich Sachsen in Wort und Bild." Von Leo Woerl. Woerl's Reisebücherverlag, Leipzig, 1906.

The map, produced by the map house of Carl Fleming, Glogau, is to be commended for the clear and excellent manner in which a large amount of detail is presented. Every hamlet in the kingdom appears to be given; forest areas are shown, as well as railroads, roads, paths, castles, ruins, watering-places, watermills, etc.

SERVIA.—Pflanzengeographische Karte Serbiens. Von. Prof. Dr. Lujo Adamovic. Scale, 1:750,000, or 118.3 statute miles to an inch. *Pett. Mitt.* No. 8, Gotha, 1906.

This is the result of Dr. Adamovic's long observations and studies of botanical distribution in Servia. Six tints and white distinguish the seven vegetation regions into which Dr. Adamovic divides the kingdom—the lowlands distributed in the valleys of the Save, Danube, and other rivers, the hill regions, the submontane (between 500 and 1,200 meters), the montane (chiefly above 1,200 meters), the vor-alpine, subalpine, and alpine regions, the last found only on the high mountains of Kopanik and Stara Planina, which exceed 2,000 meters. In each of these regions are numerous symbols indicating the most characteristic forms of their vegetation. Four zones of vegetation are also distinguished by broken red lines indicating that the plants of Servia are included in these four divisions of the botanical territory of central Europe. This is a fine specimen of cartographic method in showing the distribution of plants; and the accompanying letterpress illustrates very clearly the relations between geographical environment and plant development.

SWEDEN.—Karta utvisande Strandnings-och Andra Olyckshandelser På Kusterna af Sverige År 1905. Bidrag Till Sveriges Officiella Statistik. Stockholm, 1906.

Shows the position of vessels that were stranded or wrecked on the coasts of Sweden in 1905. The nature of the accidents, the extent of property loss, whether total or partial, the loss of life if any, and other information are indicated by symbols. All the Government lights are enclosed in circles showing the extreme distances at which the lights are effective in clear weather.

ATLASES.

ANDREES ALLGEMEINER HANDATLAS.—In 139 Haupt- und 161 Nebenkarten; nebst vollständigem alphabetischem Namenverzeichniss von etwa 240,000 Namen. Fünfte völlig, neubearbeitete und vermehrte Auflage. (Lieferungen 43–56.) Herausgegeben von A. Scobel. Velhagen & Klasing, Leipzig, 1906. (Price of complete work, M. 28.)

With this instalment of maps and index the new edition is completed. The publishers are to be congratulated upon the excellent results of their latest revision, which will be heartily welcomed by students of the best atlases. Among the new sheets are Nos. 39–40, which contain four maps of communications and industries in central Europe, making one of the best maps relating to economic geography that have appeared in a general atlas; and the political map of Africa, giving the latest boundaries, most of the changes being the result of recent delimitations by joint surveys. An illustration of the care with which the contours of the sea-floor are given is the map of Asia, on which the recent researches of Agassiz and Gardiner in the Maldivian and Laccadive Archipelagoes are laid down. The northwest sheet of South America does not show the Departments of Colombia according to their new distribution as fixed last year. The maps of German East Africa, Togo, and Kamerun give a striking idea of the progress made in the past few years in the geographical surveying of those regions. The new edition will confirm the favourable impression this atlas has always made as one of the most convenient and reliable of atlases, and as especially characterized by good judgment in dividing the space among the various regions, fulness and accuracy of information, and good taste and the best technical skill in production.

ATLAS OF THE WORLD'S COMMERCE.—Compiled from the latest Official Returns at the Edinburgh Geographical Institute. Edited by J. G. Bartholomew. (Part 10.) George Newnes, London, and Frederick Warne & Co., New York, 1906. (Price, 25 cents a Part.)

A double-page plate is given to a general commercial chart of the Far East from Afghanistan to Japan showing railroads, canals, steamer routes, river navigation, telegraphs and cables, deep-sea soundings, and the places where British Consuls and agents are established. Colours are used to show forests, grass and cultivated lands, deserts, high mountain flora, etc. On the reverse are product and industrial maps of China, Japan, Egypt, and West Africa. The other map sheet is a general commercial chart of Europe and the Near East, with an industrial map of Europe on the reverse. Diagrams showing the import and export trade of the United Kingdom for 1905 are given. The dictionary of "Commodities of Commerce" is extended from "Slops" to "Turpentine."

TASCHEN-ATLAS DER SCHWEIZ.—26 kolorierte Karten. Von Emile Wagner. (Third edition.) In German and French. H. Kümmeler & Frey, Bern. No date. (Price, fr. 4.)

A pocket atlas containing a general and a railroad map of Switzerland and maps of the cantons on scales of 3 to 10 statute miles to an inch. Most of the maps show the mountains with relief effect by the use of light and shade; also roads, paths, castles, ruins, watering-places, etc. The maps are excellent specimens of cartography; and as the atlas is fitted to the pocket and the maps are on a comparatively large scale, the little work is especially convenient for tourists. The plates are preceded by text, largely statistical, giving much information concerning the Republic, its mountains, and each of the cantons.

ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

JULY—SEPTEMBER, 1906.

AFRICA.

d'ALBERTIS, E. A.—In Africa: Victoria Nyanza e Benadir. Illustrazioni, Tavole e 3 Carte Geografiche. Bergamo, Istituto Italiano d'Arti Grafiche. 1906. 4to.

FAÏTLOVITCH, JACQUES.—Notes d'un Voyage chez les Falachas (Juifs d'Abysinie). Rapport présenté à M. le Baron Edmond de Rothschild. Paris, Ernest Leroux. 1905. pr., 8vo. [Gift.]

IRLE, I.—Die Herero. Ein Beitrag zur Landes-, Volks- & Missionskunde. 56 Illustrationen und 1 Karte. Gütersloh, C. Bertelsmann. 1906. 8vo.

KEANE, A. H.—The Boer States: Land and People. With a map. London, Methuen & Co. 1900. 16mo.

PETERS, KARL.—Die Gründung von Deutsche-Ostafrika. Kolonialpolitische Erinnerungen und Betrachtungen. Kunstbeilage, Abbild., &c. Berlin, C. U. Schwetschke und Söhne. 1906. 8vo.

TROTTER, J. K.—The Niger Sources and the Borders of the New Sierra Leone Protectorate. Four illustrations and map. London, Methuen & Co. 1898. 16mo.